

HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY IN LEGISLATURE

LIQUOR BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE PROVIDES FOR PROHIBITION, LOCAL OPTION AND REGULATION

PROVIDES MONEY FOR EXPOSITION

Bill Introduced Appropriating \$200,000 for Utah's Representation at Big Fair.

COMMISSION OF SEVEN FOR ADMINISTERING FUND

Magnificent Building Contemplated in Measure Presented for Consideration.

The exploitation of Utah's industries and resources on a scale never before attempted is contemplated by a bill introduced in the house on Saturday by Representative Wootton of Utah county, appropriating \$200,000 for the establishing and maintenance of the Utah exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

The bill was introduced as the result of a conference between Governor Spry, Representative Wootton, chairman of the committee on appropriations, and Senator W. N. Williams, chairman of appropriations in the senate. The men at the conference agreed that the exposition plan for San Francisco would be the greatest world's fair ever held and that it offered an opportunity for advertising Utah and its resources such as had never before been presented. For this reason they agreed that a generous appropriation should be made.

For Magnificent Building.

With the money which it is expected the legislature will appropriate a magnificent building for Utah will be constructed on the exposition grounds in San Francisco and a beautiful and instructive exhibit maintained.

In his message a few days ago Governor Spry called attention to the proposed exposition at San Francisco and urged its endorsement by the Utah legislature. Later, after a conference with representatives of the San Francisco exposition and Salt Lake businessmen, the governor urged the immediate action on a bill which demonstrates clearly the attitude of Utah toward the San Francisco exposition.

Robert E. Connolly of the San Francisco exposition committee, is at present in Salt Lake and he attended the conference at the governor's office, which demonstrates clearly the attitude of Utah toward the San Francisco exposition.

Provides for Commission.

Representative Wootton's bill provides for the appointment of the governor as Panama-Pacific International exposition commissioner for Utah with power to appoint a commission of seven members to administer the fund. The commission will have control over Utah's representation at the exposition. The commission will also have charge of the expenditures of all money appropriated for the state of Utah for the construction of buildings and the establishing of exhibits at the exposition. The bill provides that the members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but that they shall have the power to employ persons as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the measure.

The bill provides that \$200,000 or as much of that sum as may be necessary shall be appropriated for the purpose of collecting, establishing and maintaining the exhibit of this state at San Francisco, to be available January 13, 1915, and to become effective upon approval.

Utah is thus the first state in the union, outside of California, to take official recognition of the big exposition which is to mark the opening of the Panama canal connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

Utah's Assistance Appreciated.

In the fight for the Panama-Pacific exposition California has received no assistance more gracefully extended than that which has been given by Utah. As said R. E. Connolly, who is now in Salt Lake several days ago, "We have believed from the start that all the west would combine to make this the greatest celebration in western history, but such prompt and thorough action by the people of Utah not fail to awaken the deep appreciation of all California."

Confidently believe that any and every investment in the exposition at San Francisco will be safely placed. "I know, from my acquaintance with the development, that your people acquainted with the methods of making the best results from appropriation made for advertising purposes. When it was first proposed that a bond should be raised \$17,500,000 for the purpose of the exposition a feeling of doubt existed, but the burden has been so generally distributed that

Makes Appropriation for Great Exposition



REP. JOHN H. WOOTTON.

it will not be felt by any portion of the community.

"I trust that this experience will be duplicated in Utah. It will remain for our legislators to decide the exact amount to be devoted to this purpose and I am confident that when the measure comes up for consideration the commercial bodies of California will send representatives to confer with Utah business men and decide upon the best method of representing this state. Upon your assessed valuation of \$200,000,000, an investment of \$200,000 for this purpose would cost two and one-half cents per year upon each \$100 of assessed valuation, or a total of ten cents for the four years.

To Develop West.

"Our delegation at Washington, now engaged in opposing the claims of New Orleans and supporting those of San Francisco, has urged the claim that the west is most in need of population and consequent development. Every competent railroad authority in the country will agree with this conclusion, and it is our hope that the national government, in the interests of national prosperity, will accept a remedy for the west in the form of a bill which will give moral support to this great undertaking.

"I have been peculiarly impressed with the spirit of progress that animates the business men of Salt Lake. Your commercial club, with its splendid membership, is recognized in California as one of the most powerful instruments of its kind on the Pacific slope, and its efforts are felt on the coast as well as here in Utah. With such management the representation at San Francisco in 1915 is bound to be effective to the last degree.

Will Revolutionize Business.

"The opening of the Panama canal will revolutionize the transportation lines of the United States, and while it is yet too early to secure figures and probable rates, it is certain that the transportation revolution will grant concessions unheard of in order to induce an unprecedented travel westward.

"I need not remind the people of Salt Lake that the gain of 73 per cent in population is due to the fact that the city, like San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle, owes its large gains to the fact that a majority of our eastern visitors are tempted to accept residence in the west because of climate and attractive resources, and that many of them finally reach this conclusion.

"So if the travel through Utah in 1915 breaks all records, the gain in population is certain to be proportionately greater. No portion of the Pacific slope wishes to see the tide of travel diverted from the west to the south, even temporarily, but this will be the situation if the arguments presented by California do not prevail. And let me add that Utah is furnishing a very potent argument.

THREE BILLS ARE PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY HOUSE

Three bills were reported out of committee in the house on Saturday and unanimously passed. They were house bills 2, 4 and 5. The first of these, introduced by Representative Russell, provides that any person who accepts the earnings of a fallen woman, or who profits therefrom, shall be guilty of a felony. The second, introduced by Representative Hayes, makes the maximum punishment for highway robbery life imprisonment. The third bill is one of those introduced by Representative Hayes which prohibit the use of the great seal of the state of Utah for advertising purposes. There is not a dissenting vote on any of the bills.

AIM TO DESTROY PESTS THAT ANNOY FARMERS

Representative Jacob H. Langston on Saturday introduced a bill in the house appropriating \$200 to form a "farmers' pest bounty fund." The fund is created for the purpose of encouraging destruction of squirrels, rabbits, gophers, chipmunks and other farmers' pests.

By the provision of this bill each county is entitled to an annual appropriation of \$50 for the exclusive purpose of buying poison for the purpose of poisoning these pests. The commissioners are authorized to distribute this poison among the farmers in the county who have been annoyed by such pests as are enumerated in the measure.

Pythian Installation.

The grand chancellor, E. O. Leatherwood, will install the officers of Clatsop Pythian lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythian, Monday evening. All of the members are urged to attend.

INCREASED PAY FOR OFFICERS

Legislature Asked to Pass Law Raising Salaries in All Classes.

MEASURE EXTENDS TERM OF SHERIFF AND CLERK

Makes Four Years Instead of Two Legal Tenure; Begins With 1910.

At the request of the Utah Sheriffs' association, the judiciary committee of the house on Saturday introduced eight bills, the most important of which is one which extends the present term of sheriffs and county clerks from two to four years, and makes the future terms four years.

Another bill provides for the appointment of an under sheriff at a salary amounting to three-fourths of that of the sheriff; and another for a general increase in the salaries of county officers of all grades. Another bill urged by the sheriffs withdraws permission from a poor person to begin legal proceedings without cost and repeals the section providing that officers shall receive no fees for services in such cases.

Three of the other bills are amendments to the criminal code recommended by the sheriffs, and the fourth is a bill providing for the registration by the sheriff of livestock to be shipped from one county to another.

Extends Present Terms.

One bill not only provides future four-year terms for the sheriff and the county clerk, but it also provides that the present terms of the sheriffs and county clerks shall be extended to four years. According to the bill, the sheriff and the county clerk shall be elected every four years after the election in November, 1910, and that the terms of the county sheriffs and clerks now holding office shall continue until four years after their election in 1910. The bill also provides that the county commissioners may require an extra bond from the sheriffs and county clerks to cover the extension of their present terms.

The four-year term for sheriffs and county clerks was advocated by the governor in his message. The governor, however, did not say anything with reference to the extension of the present terms of the incumbents. This feature of the bill, it is contended by opponents of the measure, is unconstitutional. They declare that the sheriffs and county clerks now serving were elected for two years, as the statute at the time they were chosen provided for a term of two years, and that the perpetuation of these officials in office would be contrary to the constitution.

Increases in Salary.

The salary bill provides for an increase in the salary of every county officer in counties of every class. The increase the sheriff is given the greatest percentage of increase. In Salt Lake county the salaries of the county officials are increased as follows: County commissioners, from \$1500 to \$2000; sheriff, from \$3000 to \$4000; assessor, from \$1800 to \$2400; clerk, from \$2400 to \$3000; recorder, from \$2000 to \$2500; treasurer, from \$2500 to \$3000; attorney, from \$1800 to \$2400; superintendent of schools, from \$1200 to \$1500; auditor, from \$1800 to \$2400.

In order to make the increase in salaries apply to the incumbents of county offices, the bill provides that the salaries shall be fixed within thirty days after the passage of the act. The present law provides that salaries shall not be in any way affected during the term of office for which the incumbents are serving. This the sheriffs would change to make the law read that the salaries shall not be reduced during the present term of office. This makes the increase applicable to the officials now serving.

Poor Persons Barred.

Another bill, the passage of which the sheriffs are urging, is one repealing sections 1017 and 1018 of the present laws of Utah. The first is a section providing that a poor person may institute, prosecute, defend and appeal in any case in any court in the state. The other section provides that the constable, sheriff or his deputies shall serve all processes in cases instituted by poor persons without fees. The sheriffs take the ground that they cannot afford to devote their time to the service of processes for which they receive no fees.

An under sheriff is authorized by a bill which provides that each sheriff in counties of the first and second class shall have power to appoint an under sheriff at a salary equal to three-fourths that of the sheriff. It also provides that the under sheriff shall file a bond with the sheriff. In case of absence or disability of the sheriff, the under sheriff shall perform all the duties pertaining to the office. The appointment of the under sheriff is to be made by the sheriff and does not require the confirmation of the county commissioners. If the bill becomes a law and the increase in salary of sheriff is also granted the salary of the under sheriff for Salt Lake county would be \$3000. A similar bill in the last legislature failed of passage.

As to Concealed Weapons.

One of the amendments to the criminal code proposed by the sheriffs is to the law passed at the legislature of 1909 making the carrying of concealed weapons a misdemeanor. The bill introduced at the request of the sheriffs amended section 4615 of the criminal code to provide that the minimum penalty is imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days and a fine of \$25; and the maximum imprisonment for ninety days and a fine of \$100. The bill also provides for the confiscation of the concealed weapons.

The so-called "stockade" cases are recalled by another bill introduced at the request of the sheriffs which amends section 4615 of the criminal code to provide that if criminal complaint be made by a state or county official, the evidence need not be submitted to the county attorney prior to the issuance of a warrant upon such complaint.

For the last two years this question has been the occasion of considerable friction between the office of the county attorney and the sheriff of Salt Lake county. Sheriff Joseph C. Sharp asked for warrants in the so-called "stockade" cases and County Attorney Job P. Lyon demanded that the evidence be produced and submitted to him before the warrant was issued. The proposed amendment makes it possible for the sheriff or any other county or state official to secure a warrant for the arrest of any alleged offender without first submitting the evidence in the case to the county attorney.

Protection for Banks.

The issuance of checks on banks in which the person issuing the check has not sufficient funds to cover them is made larceny by an amendment to section 4397 of the present laws. The amendment is proposed by the sheriffs and it provides that prosecution in this class of cases shall be governed by the same rule as other larceny cases.

The sheriffs also submit a bill providing that persons who ship or drive horses, cattle, mules, ponies, or other animals within the state, or to another state, shall first notify the sheriff of the county from which the animals are to be shipped or driven of their intention, giving the date and destination of the shipment or removal. The bill provides that any person who fails to comply with its provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The bill relating to the extension of terms for the sheriffs and county clerks and the bill creating an under sheriff were referred to the committee on county officers and fees; the bill relating to the driving or shipment of livestock to the committee on livestock; and the rest of the bills sent back to the judiciary committee.

BLIND CHAPLAIN IS SUMMONED BY DEATH

Elder J. W. Jenkinson, Stricken With Cerebral Hemorrhage, Dies Suddenly.

J. W. Jenkinson, the blind chaplain of the house of representatives of the legislative assembly, 1909, and superintendent of the work shop for the adult blind near the Lion house, died at midnight Saturday of cerebral hemorrhage. Elder Jenkinson was stricken at 6 o'clock and grew rapidly worse until the end came.

Elder Jenkinson was a native of Rhode Island, where at Lonsdale he was born December 18, 1851. He came to Utah in 1878 and had resided here since that time. He was an upholsterer by occupation.

Mr. Jenkinson resided with his family at their home, 278 C street. He is survived by his wife and one son and one daughter. The children are: Frank N. Samuel W. Jr., Joseph A. Alma H. Leonard H. Wallace Jenkinson and Mrs. Fred Jacobson.

The affliction through which Mr. Jenkinson lost his eyesight came upon him suddenly twenty years ago when he was stricken with paralysis. He was an earnest worker in the Sunday schools of the Latter-day Saints church.

MISS GOULD'S LORD TELLS COURTSHIP

Briton Says That He Is Not Too Old to Marry Girl of Seventeen.

Continued From Page One.

asked how he had been so fortunate to win so fair a hand he said: "Quite in the ordinary way, I should imagine. It was my first courtship, you know. We met in the ordinary manner and I cannot recall that there was anything unusual about our early conversation."

It was the horse show that attracted the nobleman, who has served in three wars, to American shores.

"I came over to your horse show," he said. "I like horses and so does Miss Gould. That evening I met her. I told her about the horse shows I had been to in South Africa and in India and that interested her. Perhaps that seems a little unromantic, but out of these things the friendship grew."

FIRST OF LIQUOR BILLS ARE OFFERED

Measures Provide for Prohibition, Local Option and System of Regulation.

Continued From Page One.

of sheriffs, constables and other county and precinct officers. The bill provides for the issuance of search warrants and the seizure of liquors found in such places. The procedure in the arrest and trial of persons violating this provision of the measure is set forth in great detail. However, the proceedings in such cases are made the same as in other cases of misdemeanor. A trial by jury is permitted.

In case of conviction the liquor found on the premises is declared forfeited and a justice is required to issue to the public inspection. Any drugist violating the provisions of the measure shall be liable to the same penalties as the violator of the provisions of the measure.

Druggists Are Exempted.

The bill makes an exception in its prohibition features to registered pharmacists engaged in a legitimate drug business. It permits them to sell intoxicating liquors for medical, mechanical or scientific purposes. It provides that they must keep a record of all of the sales for such purposes, with the date of the sale, name and address of the purchaser, quantity and kind of liquor sold and the purpose for which it is sold by the purchaser for which it is required. This record is to be kept open to public inspection. Any drugist violating any of the provisions of this section is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Provision is made for notification of the druggist by a relative of the purchaser of liquor that the liquors are to be used for such purposes and upon receipt of the notification it shall be lawful to sell intoxicating liquors to such a person for any person whatsoever.

In prosecution of persons maintaining places where liquor is kept out of the reach of the first, second and third class, on the charge of maintaining a common nuisance, the finding of intoxicating liquors on the premises or in the possession of one not legally authorized to sell them, except in a private dwelling house, it shall be prima facie evidence that the place is a common nuisance.

Local Option Elections.

Local option elections are provided for cities of the first, second and third class, delegating the power to the qualified electors of such cities to determine whether or not the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be permitted under regulation or whether intoxicants shall be prohibited.

In cities of the first class a local option election shall be held upon the petitioning of the city council by 25 per cent of the qualified electors of the city. It provides that upon the receipt of the petition the city council shall order an election within sixty days after the presentation of the petition. In this election the voters are to choose between prohibition and regulation. No other question is to be submitted at such an election.

If a majority of the electors voting shall have voted in favor of prohibition the city council shall within sixty days following the election pass an ordinance prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. If the majority shall have voted in favor of regulation and no regulation ordinance in conformity to the regulation features of the act has been passed, the city council shall within thirty days pass a regulation ordinance. Elections under this provision shall not occur oftener than once in two years. The provisions of the bill relating to cities of the first class apply only to Salt Lake City, as it is the only city of the first class in the state.

Second and Third Class Cities.

For cities of the second and third class a special election is ordered to be held on Tuesday, May 8, 1911. At this election all those who voted at the last municipal election shall be considered qualified voters, and in addition those who registered one week prior to the election and who are qualified as voters at any general election shall also be permitted to vote. The questions in this election and the result hanging on the outcome of the election shall be the same as provided for cities of the first class.

At the expiration of two years following May 8, 1911, another election on this question may be held in cities of the second and third class provided that not less than 25 per cent of the qualified electors of the city petition.

INCREASES SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS

House Bill Provides for Advancement for Governor and Other Officials.

An increase in the salaries of the state officers is provided by two bills introduced in the house on Saturday by Representative H. B. Cole of Salt Lake. One of these provides for an increase in the salaries of governor, state treasurer, state auditor and attorney general. The other provides for compensation for the members of the board of trustees of the state industrial school.

By the terms of the first bill the salary of the governor of the state is increased from \$4000 to \$5000, that of state treasurer from \$1500 to \$2400, that of state auditor from \$2000 to \$2400 and that of attorney general from \$2000 to \$2400 per year. The bill becomes effective on the first Monday in January, 1912.

The other bill provides that the members of the state industrial school shall receive \$4 per day for their time in actual service on the board, as well as expenses in the performance of their official duties. The present law provides that members of this board shall serve without compensation.

BILLS PASSED.

In the House.

House bill No. 3, by Russell: An act providing that a person who accepts the earnings of a fallen woman, or who profits therefrom, is guilty of a felony. Referred to judiciary committee and passed unanimously.

House bill No. 4, by Russell: An act to amend section 4176, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, making a felony of highway robbery. Referred to judiciary committee and passed unanimously.

House bill No. 5, by Hayes: An act prohibiting the use of the great seal of the state of Utah for advertising purposes. Referred to judiciary committee and passed unanimously.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

In the House.

House bill No. 15, by Allison: An act amending section 4168, compiled laws of Utah, limiting the definition of justifiable homicide. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 16, by judiciary committee (by request): An act amending section 4168, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, providing for counties of the first and second class to appoint an under sheriff at a salary equal to three-fourths of the salary of the sheriff. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 17, by judiciary committee (by request): An act amending sections 1917 and 1918, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, relating to impeachable cases. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 18, by judiciary committee (by request): An act amending chapter 12, session laws of Utah, 1909, relating to the committee on county officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 19, by judiciary committee (by request): An act amending section 4516, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, providing for the county auditor to make a statement of the county's financial condition. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 20, by judiciary committee (by request): An act amending section 4516, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, making the terms of office of sheriffs and county clerks four years instead of two. Referred to the committee on counties.

House bill No. 21, by judiciary committee (by request): An act amending section 4516, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, making the terms of office of sheriffs and county clerks four years instead of two. Referred to the committee on counties.

House bill No. 22, by judiciary committee (by request): An act amending section 4516, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, making the terms of office of sheriffs and county clerks four years instead of two. Referred to the committee on counties.

House bill No. 23, by judiciary committee (by request): An act amending section 4516, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, making the terms of office of sheriffs and county clerks four years instead of two. Referred to the committee on counties.

House bill No. 24, by Langston: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, fixing the compensation for the members of trustees for the state industrial school. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 25, by Hayes: An act prohibiting sale of liquor in cities outside of cities of first and second class and providing for local option within such cities and counties. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 26, by Wootton: An act appropriating \$200 to pay the expenses of establishing and maintaining the Utah exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International exposition at San Francisco in 1915, and to provide for the appointment of a commission of seven members. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

House bill No. 27, by Hayes: An act amending section 511 of the compiled laws of Utah, 1907, making the duties of the county commissioners conform to the provisions of house bill No. 23. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 28, by Hayes: An act amending section 169, compiled laws of Utah, 1909, relating to the manner of incorporation of cities and towns. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

House bill No. 29, by Hayes: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, increasing the salary of state officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 30, by Hayes: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, fixing the compensation for the members of trustees for the state industrial school. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 31, by Cole: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, increasing the salary of state officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 32, by Cole: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, fixing the compensation for the members of trustees for the state industrial school. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 33, by Hayes: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, increasing the salary of state officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 34, by Hayes: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, increasing the salary of state officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 35, by Hayes: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, increasing the salary of state officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 36, by Hayes: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, increasing the salary of state officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 37, by Hayes: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, increasing the salary of state officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 38, by Hayes: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, increasing the salary of state officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 39, by Hayes: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, increasing the salary of state officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 40, by Hayes: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, increasing the salary of state officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 41, by Hayes: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, increasing the salary of state officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 42, by Hayes: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, increasing the salary of state officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

House bill No. 43, by Hayes: An act amending section 2134, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, increasing the salary of state officers. Referred to judiciary committee.

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